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THE CHICAGO
CARPET
COMPY
(Offer to Call)
FURNITURE
DEPT.
See Them
Ranch and Rooms.
UNDERWEAR,
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WILSON BROS.'
Almans,
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on the Dollar.
Brand
OLIDAYS!
FOR SALE.
A Great Bargain.
CITY OF CHICAGO,
partment of Finance.
ESIA GINGER ALE.
ILTON HOTEL,
BERMUDA.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLIV. MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1884. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Congressman Springer Posing as an Informer of the Democratic Caucus Proceedings.

An Honest Democrat Who Repudiates Civil-Service Talk—Cabinet-Making.

The Work Before Congress—The Special Treasury Statement—Gladstone—Another Ending.

MANDRAKE AT HEADQUARTERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 30.—[Special.]—Congressman Pelton of Cincinnati has got quiet a reputation to live up to as the Democratic wag for an occupation of the seat of United States Statistics in the country to his credit. Mr. Pelton was followed by admiration to Gen. Butterworth, Commissioner of Patents, who was Pelton's colleague in Congress. Pelton always had a reputation for being the biggest liar in the House, and Butterworth's apologies of Illinois seldom fail to assert a claim that the figures of the Census Bureau are wrong. Mr. Springer has apparently failed to meet the Democratic expectation that the Eighth Congressional District of Illinois would be represented by a Democrat. Springer's active desire to be the presidential boy, has destroyed much confidence in his political sagacity, and the Democratic leaders are not disposed to take the risk of having another Presidential candidate from Illinois

LEWAN—BRAND.

Further Discreditable Blots Imparted by the Printing of the Counterfeit Tickets.

A Democratic Theory of How the Job Was Done—The Conspirators Growing Restless.

Small's Spiritfull Gospel Thinks There Was Too Much Fraud for a Contest.

FURTHER DISCOVERIES.

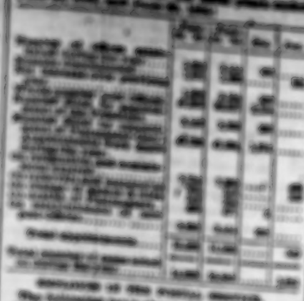
Another link in the chain of evidence that the Board counted in the fact by the Fulton grand jury was added yesterday between the close of the grand and the delivery of the indictments into the hands of the County Clerk has come about in an unexpected way. A man not in the employ of the Republican ticket was made by C. W. Wade, an engraver at No. 140 Clark street, for the Cincinnati Board was subpœnaed to produce the tally-sheets, pasteboard, and ballots thereof was Fulton grand jury. The subpœna was not served before the Board Wade was sent before it sheets, and the ballots were given out the day voting. Among articles which he was ordered to produce was a number of tally-sheets, which were given out by the Republican Board. Wade, in response to the subpœna, produced

UNITED STATES MAILS.

The Annual Report of the Postmaster-General Shows Satisfactory Increase.

Also of the Reduction of Letter-Postage-Indebtedness for the Ensuing Year.

A Re-Cent Stamp Suggested for Local Letter-Prepaid Change in Postal-Rate System.



MISERABLE MISGIVINGS.

To Be Kicked Outside the Party by the Honest Republican Host.

Amusing Fashion of the Daily Times and Post of New York City.

WALL STREET.

An Alleged Move by the Railroads to Control Their Securities.

The Suspension of the Weekly Coupage Document a Warning to Investors.

The Disposition of the House Bankers & Brush is the Coal Combination.

PUSHED TO THE WALL.

The Price of Labor Falling and Wholesale Use of Machinery.

Illustrations from the Iron, Sewing-Machine, Watchmaking, and Other Trades.

THE NORTHWEST.

Indiana's Insane Asylums and Women's Reformatory—The Wives Will Claim.

An Attempt to Commit Wife-Murder and Suicide—The Crumb Trial.

A Boy's Lucky Find—A Jail Delivery—Cattle Dying of an Epidemic—Death's Doings.

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The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1884.

GEN. BEN BUTLER delivered his new lecture, "What Why?" yesterday afternoon at McVicker's Theatre.

ALL reasonably heavy snow-storms in Northern and Middle England yesterday caused great interruption to travel.

A MAJORITY of the colored people of Petersburg, Va., has been called to question the advisability of an exodus to California and other parts of the West.

INFORMATION will be found on interesting interview with Henry A. Moore, who has just returned to Chicago, on the late Indiana campaign and its results.

"DEMOCRAT" Cox doesn't think Congress will find time for any tariff legislation at the coming session, but that it ought to and will surely and early take effect the new treaty with Spain.

TARIFF issues are being completed in the elections at New York gateways, and great preparations are nothing to bring the expected pressure on Cleveland when he comes into power.

PEACE DOVES discovered at the United Church yesterday on the subject and significance of church-going. Dr. Thomas, at the People's Church, preached on the ingenuity of man and his responsibility.

BENJAMIN CARTER has arrived at Washington. He makes no secret of his resolution to try the authority and supremacy the opinion that the coming session will be a busy one, but without any tariff legislation.

GEN. CHETLAIN, Illinois's outgoing Executive, is on the way to see Cleveland. Cleveland is going just now as a "Reform Governor," and wants something under the peg "Reform" administration.

GOVERNOR BOWELL of Illinois has forwarded the Republicans of the Peoria State will elect a United States Senator this winter, and that John A. Logan, in view of the brave fight in the National campaign, will be the man.

SENATOR SAULSBURY of Maryland is of the opinion that while Senator Bayard will be backward the functionality of State under Cleveland he will decline the honor, preferring to continue in the Senate as the recognized leader of his party.

DISSATISFACTION in the coal trade threatens the striking Hocking Valley coal-miners and their families unless the strike is brought to an end and the miners return to work. There were rumors of an intended attack yesterday designed to prevent a break in the ranks.

THE MORMON Passion bill in the Utah Territorial business in the Lower House of Congress, and will probably receive early attention. The Senators in charge of the bills for the admission of Dakota and Washington Territories will press them resolutely as rapidly as possible.

THE TRIBUNE prints a table this morning showing the amount of late commerce at the Port of Chicago during the season of navigation just closed, together with the tonnage report, a list of late vessels, and the ports at which they will winter. The present season has not been a profitable one.

A BILL will be introduced early in the session of the New York Legislature changing the time of the New York City local elections from the fall to the spring. The lawmakers do not want to run the risk of having another Presidential candidate ticket cut by the local party issues in the campaign.

JAY HALL, assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, a partisan of the anti-and-out Ohio Democratic officeholder at Washington, gladfully predicts that all the Republican civil servants will be unceremoniously turned out of office when Cleveland takes the helm, and that there will be no appropriation for the Civil-Service Commission after June 30.

S. W. FALLIS, a Chicago engraver, wholly having made the wood-cut inclination of the Republican ticket which assisted the engravers of the Trust in the Second Precinct of the Eighteenth Ward to stuff the ballot-boxes with spurious tickets bearing the names of all the Republican candidates except that of Logan, for which the name of Roderick Dhu was substituted. Mr. Fallis on the instance is greatly the public's debtor entirely to the matter by disclosing the names of the persons who ordered the cut.

ANOTHER silver session introduced the fourth week of the Forest Council at Baltimore yesterday. Several new drawn, the product of the most zealous during the last week, were read and approved. One of them reserves the management of marriage, maintains the sanctity of the marriage tie, and condemns its dissolution as an error to be severely reprehended. Powerful interest has attached to the session's forthcoming decree on the subject of elocution. Instead of receiving upon the publication questions, however, as had been anticipated, the decree merely reserves the attention of boys to the examination, but leaves concentration to be the examination of the Council, and this is a signal

election of the standard by the study of Greek. The full scheme decision will be held next Sunday.

In accordance with instructions a Wall Street from Rudolph Brand, section Talmer will today move the dismissal of the conference proceedings at Springfield in the Brand-Lemon case. Gen. Talmer's movement is that Brand intends to and ought to drop the contest. In fact, Talmer goes so far as to say that there is a strong factor of fraud about the case, and that the Democrats, just now wanting into power, cannot afford to defend it. Senator Colton, now in Washington, is in receipt of advices from Springfield that the certificate of election will positively be issued to Lemon.

CONGRESS will meet today. The opening of the session will discuss, among other things, the evident purpose of the Democrats to report to the United States Marshals in connection with the election laws. Congressman Pelton of Oakland, who was defeated last October by Tom Butterworth, will open the fight with a resolution asking for the investigation of the use of United States Marshals in the recent Congressional election in his district. Congressman Springer of Illinois, who recently undertook to set that the rights of the States had been greatly outraged, probably by the action of the Federal grand jury in Chicago, has brought Pelton on to assist his offering as to make the investigation general and provide for a sort of dragnet-interrogatory operation. Pelton declines to modify his resolution, and Springer will go it alone.

THE NEW YORK World publishes a thousand table of the vote by States, official and estimated, in which it favors not a majority for Cleveland over Blaine of 60,351 on the total popular vote. In order to clinch this fairest fairness as to election again the World somehow hardly to Cleveland the 61,000 Butler votes in Iowa given to the Fusion ticket and the 41,000 Butler votes cast in Michigan, making 74,000 credited to Cleveland which do not belong to him. Subtracting the alleged 60,351 Cleveland plurality from the 74,000 Butler votes and there remain 13,649 in Butler's credit. Therefore, if the World's table is correct in the other particulars it is not—Blaine's majority over Cleveland is 60,351. The World credits Blaine with 1,000 plurality in Colorado, when in fact he lost Cleveland there 8,000 votes. The World sets down Butler's total vote at 133,000—which also we lose nothing to Iowa, where he received 10,000 votes, and nothing in Michigan, where he got 41,000 votes—when in point of fact 500,000 men voted for him without counting the 1,037 he received in Colorado or the votes he received in Texas or Nevada.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

The accounts recently published of the suffering among the laboring people of England are startling, and the reports coming from our Eastern States at the same time of wholesale reduction in wages and suspension or curtailment of work in the mills are decidedly suggestive. It is natural for us to ask: Are we coming to the same condition that England is in? It is rather nothing to answer the question negatively to the negative. A million of home, and forges, and vessels, and banks is one thing; a million of farms, and cattle ranches, and forests, and coal and iron mines is quite another thing. What it is a matter of more than England has necessary advantages over the United States, but England cannot and what it gets done and the United States can. It's a startling sum when it is a much more useful mission than sales or railroad-iron. The mills and vessels of England are not equipped to supply the wants of 60,000,000 people in the United Kingdom, but to make and move goods for several hundred million people in all parts of the world. When, therefore, there is a general depression in trade it is easy to see how hard it bears on the little island. The laboring people can, then, only wait for the return of better times, meanwhile starving or depending on charity. Our interests are entirely in no such scale. Even the well-to-do themselves are less their salaries to a certain extent in other things, and so for the farmers, who are the predominating class in the United States, when it comes to a question of starving or not starving they will not stop to pay their debts but will eat their pigs and corn, sending to the farms to get them right with their creditors. It may be that the percentage of curtailment and reduction in the mills and mines of this country will be as large as in England, but it will be a comparatively trivial matter to us. We have had business depression in this country so long we have been on the other side of the globe, but it is only within a very short time that its effects have been visible among the laboring population. Our laborers are not about at the point that the laborers of the Old World reached two or three years ago, and whatever trade may be in store for them they will bear much better than their brethren on the other side, for they have been saving money ever since 1879.

It is strange to anybody with his eyes open that the times are worse now than they have ever been before since the depression began, but it by no means follows that the outlook is worse than it has ever been. This ending of wages and curtailment of production is just what has been needed to place business on a paying basis, and the sooner the work is completed the better it will be for all concerned. It cannot yet be seen how far it will be necessary to carry this policy. The great danger is among the railroads, where there has been comparatively little reduction. It has been proved that large economies are practicable there without touching wages, but the Gentle roads, the Pennsylvania, and others will no doubt follow. It will be strange if the low prices of goods and labor and the small profits do not enable Americans to do during the coming year to a recovery of business. The conditions for a return to health are much more favorable than they were after the collapse of 1873.

The developments of the week reveal a continuance of affording much promise for the immediate future. The failure record was a bad one, and there was a considerable bank collapse in the list. The movement of goods was larger than on some previous weeks, but in many cases it was due to concessions in price. The iron market shows an increased strength, but perhaps a slight improvement necessary to Pennsylvania to meet the competition of the Southern furnaces. For coal the circular prices are but maintained, and for their maintains has been ordered. As for agriculture, the most encouraging feature is the disposition to buy the better cattle for investment. Good beeves are getting more. The changes in the prices of stocks on the New York list from day to day are little more than the results of manipulations. Many of these are so new that investors would take them freely if they felt sure the dividends would not be reduced or passed. Money is cheaper than ever in New York, but comparatively tight in London. Foreign exchange follows

movement, and there may yet be imports of gold in spite of the 2 per cent Bank of England rate. The bank statement brought out the results have improved somewhat.

GOLD COMPARE SCARCER.

Out of the mass of figures in the annual report of the Director of the Mint, just prepared for Congress, one fact stands out clear and large: The production of gold in the world is declining. So far as can be ascertained. This is true of the United States and of the whole world. The following statistics, prepared by the Director, show the progressive decrease: The yield of gold in 1881 was $130,000,000, in 1882 it was $130,000,000, and in 1883 $124,000,000. This was for the world at large. For the United States the product ran down from $74,000,000 in 1881 to $70,000,000 in 1882 and to $70,000,000 in 1883. The countries that are falling behind the most are those which have been giving the most—Australia and the United States. The shrinkage in California might be attributed to the prohibition of hydraulic mining, but in Australia there is no such interference, and yet there the product is lessening here as evidence that the decline is due to the gradual failure of the deposits.

But for the supply to thus giving out the demand grows. The moment gold fails the agriculturists of America, and poultry, and other products of the soil is lessening. The attempt is larger year by year. Out of the $70,000,000 of gold produced in the United States last year no less than $11,000,000 went into watches, watch-cases, and jewelry. The total quantity of gold used in the arts by us last year was $15,000,000, including the amount which went into watches and jewelry. As our acreage of gold during the year was $67,000,000, it is clear that we used in $15,000,000 more gold than we took in addition to what we got out. Mr. Dunham has added to the corresponding figures for the world and he finds that of $130,000,000 gold produced $100,000,000 more than the entire product of the world, $15 over the arts of civilization the use of gold both in the arts and in the mints is increasing. The exact figures for the consumption of gold in the arts in all countries are not obtainable, but enough is known to make it certain that in most and another the world is using up more of artificial mass of gold every year than it is getting out of the hard-head pits of Nature.

All this goes to say that gold is getting scarce. The case is undeniable, for it takes an amount of cause which are operating with, by an equal competition results in the same direction. One of these is the use to gold coin by wear and tear. This is a considerable that business in Chicago and other cities take gold coin in large amounts only by weight. Another important subtraction from the visible supply of gold is the actual loss of the metal. Quite a good deal of it falls every year into crevices and holes whence it is never recovered. Again, there is the slow but sure withdrawal of large sums from circulation by hoarding. The Treasury called attention to this two years ago, but most of the "experts" laughed then at the idea. But now it is perfectly obvious that a great deal has been thus put away. The Director of the Mint shows that during the last three years there has been a gain in the amount of gold theoretically in circulation of $50,000,000. But the only observations of all persons who handle money—bankers, publishers, bankers, and others—will bear out the assertion that there has been for two years a progressive decrease in the proportion of gold in circulation.

Practically, assuming the Treasury statement of the gold accounts that are not from motives of self-interest, will find, as for war this from doing true, the fact is that nothing was so difficult as to secure amount of coin gotten there method by their self-interest. This is not only so with regard to coin, and Canadian, and Mexican, but it is true even in money matters, where the rate of self-interest should be to save and invest coin if economies. Gold is growing luxuriously scarce, and yet the nations are everywhere giving to their option to pay the principal and interest of their debts in silver or gold and are trading throughout to pay in gold alone. They are acting to the evident burden of the public debts of the world, the actual burden of paying in a metal which is every year growing harder to get. That the political economists of England, which is mind to London, which is mind by the monopolies which drive these debts, should subscribe to such that such a course was "eligible political economy" is not surprising, but that there should be an influential class of thinkers in this country who should parrot this nonsense doctrine is indeed marvelous.

ARMY RAPE SCANDERS.

The circumstances of the failure of the Manhattan National Bank of New York will add acrimony to popular confidence in the working of overstrung National banks. This bank was the oldest and most completely trusted bank in its part of the State. It has been guided by the complicity of its President with a grain speculator in a scheme of the most transparent villainy. The President became the partner of the speculator and then advanced him all the spare cash of the bank on the security of collateral which the alleging President afterwards handed back to his partner to be used over again somewhere else. The disposition may then the officers of the bank saw the United States National Bank Examiner was not able to say how complete the ruin of the bank is. The public, which has watched previous efforts of the kind, does not need any information on this point. It is an easily certain as anything can be that all there was to the bank is gone. The bank-examiner never deserts the post of duty so long as any asset remains.

After the bank had thrown up the National Bank Examiner arrived, as usual, to take charge of the ground that remained. It seems impossible to search that official and his superior, the Controller of the Currency, of carelessness. It is stated that last July it was found that the bank was making the heavy advances to the speculator. The managers were then notified to "go slow" on loans. This appears to have been all that was done. The President did not go slow on loans, as he has been admonished to do, but on the contrary went hot on loans and to discounts.

Every practical man of course knows the limitations that bodies about the most judicial ring rest. No bank examiner, however diligent and shrewd, could possibly prevent trouble in banks. If a swindling cashier or other man steals the rightness of the President and directors, the matting directly under their eyes, it is evident that a bank Examiner, charged with the superintendence of all the National banks of a large district, must inevitably be some considerable grip through his fingers. But when all has been said that can be reasonably said this bank to the examiners of our National banks, there remains a substantial fault. For success, in the case of the National bank Examiner is from Democrats, the cashier and President had made an application precisely of sacrifice. It called for a person of the best Democratic banks duties pertinent to reveal the swindle and arrest the depredations of the bank are very bad have evident due to the fact that no information was given. So in this case of Middlebrook. The absence of the exception with the cashier Frank Frankford gave back to his confederate should have been found out by our gold examiners.

The failure on the part of the Bank Examiner is of the most unpardonable because, as is admitted, the Bank Inspectors have so long ago as last July that there was something wrong with the report of the speculator whose operations have ended in this catastrophe. But even after this call to his examiner did the Bank Examiner look out the plain fact that was going on. A similar inquiry is shown by the recent report of the Committee of the Comptroller to have marked the conduct of the Bank Examiners in New York City. By default the department against the charges made in connection with the scandalous failure in New York last summer for saving that initial opportunity represented the examiners during the last two or three years in accordance with some of the worst of these cases. That is to say, the examiners of the Controller had been accused and yet he let the culprit go on with no further action than reprimands which he could of course have set on foot the most searching investigations. If had done so, the progress of the swindlers would have been stopped while they were millions short of their final haul. The awful losses to account from these scandalous is that the directors of banks and their depositors must and may longer repose with their previous blind confidence on the affidavit of bank examinations. They must keep their eyes open and look out for themselves.

NOT SO VERY BOMANTIC.

Some of our educated correspondents in the East are to rapturous over what they describe as "a peculiarly romantic marriage." Their enthusiasm reveals the existence of a very singularly standard of what constitutes romance. The marriage which is thus referred to took place in the County Jail at New Castle, Ind., and the bridegroom is a notorious thief and burglar now serving out a three years' confinee there. He has twice been in the penitentiary for breaking into houses, and for the safes with which these robberies he has always blithely confided himself to be accommodated has earned the title of a two-safe offender. The bride to the looking romancy is described "as a young, very pretty"—why is it that beautiful women never come within the nature of the police reporter?—"well educated, and reputably connected girl." This girl, it appears, became infatuated with the convict during his trial, which she attended with religious zeal. Part of the evidence was that he should receive thirty lashes, which humanity commuted to, inducing the Governor to remit his part of the punishment. When he have was finally invited "in jail law good locks and cruel success as soon as the authorities find she was over-zealous solicitude. The location of this romance took advantage of the hour she had gained to supply her lover with tools, revolvers, files, saws, and other deliveries. With these he twice escaped from jail, but each time was recaptured. After his last "sweet locks and good counsels" gained him the position in the compatible Warden, and she was entrusted any longer access to the keeper of her heart. It was this exclusion, which precipitated the denouement. As the young lady was very intense in her feelings, having being high born and thoroughly educated, the separation from a confirmed criminal was more than she could endure, and, at the urging of the inmates of the jail were allowed free access to their convicts, the entire circumstances of her proposal to the burglar, was arranged, and they were married forthwith.

Down in Delaware and in Pennsylvania this is taken to be a very touching story. The necessary was performed by no less distinguished a person than the Mayor of New Castle, and the Warden of the jail was proud to be one of the last men of so enhanced an affair. In default of a bridal trip, which the couple could not indulge in on account of a previous engagement with the Governor of the State, the happy couple were served with a dainty wedding supper in the cell, and the bride is particular spread surreptitiously began. In the joyful nuptials which stage through New Castle was the romantic voice of two tenets that had—and bright—no one, it would not be safe to take that the whole affair is harmless instead of romantic, and that the officials who connived at it are deserving of the sharpest censure. But in the sitting at Lake Geneva, with the Democratic chief sure, that is just the view people will take of it. The "romance" is of the same swelling kind as that which throws a halo for some shady artists about the marriages which come from time to time between the thief and theirs, and sometimes what, to matter of our servants. It is common of the same regular kind as that of the Jukes family, so portrayed by Mr. Dugdale, who has described for us the antecedents of the grandsons of paupers and criminals from the schools marriage of two of the species.

BLAINE'S HISTORIC MAJORITY.

The sentiment of the Southern States towards Mr. Blaine and the means by which they lost the principles of the Republican party are shown by the following table of majorities cast Cleveland given, at the last election in the East, the West, and on the Pacific Coast, comparing the old two States, as compared with the vote South:

	Blaine.	Cleveland.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

...N INTELLIGENCE.

A Serious Breach of the Anglo-Irish Alliance Feared Everywhere.

Opinion of the English Journals to Attack the Administration Bill.

How New Yorkers Are Treated in Great Britain—The Queen Hilary Administration Attacked—General News.

ON EARLY LETTER.

...

...

...

CHICAGO LAKE COMMERCE.

An Accurate Compilation Showing What the Vessels Have Been Doing.

The Receipts and Shipments by Lake as Compared with Last Season.

Valued Cargoes Discharged by the Smaller Craft at Those Ports Last Month.

The season of lake navigation is practically at an end. Most steamers engaged exclusively with them are not now going to those ports which are not reached. It is doubtful if there is a vessel afloat on the lakes who will not call at Chicago for some of its cargo. It is the natural outlet for the grain, it has a vast manufacturing interest, and it is the center of a considerable amount of miscellaneous business. They have been out of Buffalo harbor for some days, and other vessels have been kept in port by the ice which has formed in the slips. In spite of the severity of navigation the coming of winter has caused many vessels to be laid up earlier than usual. The Chicago vessels are mostly in port, and will be laid up in this harbor. The Detroit vessels have also been laid up in the Detroit River, and the Cleveland vessels have also been laid up in Cleveland harbor. The Buffalo vessels are mostly in port, and will be laid up in that harbor. The number carrying coal has also diminished to a marked extent. The vessels carrying coal to the ports of the Atlantic seaboard have also been laid up in the harbors of Lake Erie. The number carrying coal to Chicago and the Northwest has also diminished to a marked extent. The Cleveland coal merchants have also been able to supply all coal which is to be brought into the Northwestern States by water. The number carrying coal has also diminished to a marked extent. The number carrying coal to the ports of the Atlantic seaboard is also very small

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Automobiles and Autos are shipping of the Dyrenforth.

Canal Commissioner D. J. Gallagher of Peoria is at the Sherman.

Judge C. Lynde of Davenport and Dr. and Mrs. Shaw, London, Eng., are at the Pacific.

IN GENERAL.

Eddie Walker, a kid of 14 years, was shooting at a mark about a fortnight ago when a bullet glanced from the target and struck Dennis Shaw, of No. 2000 Dorcas street, in the right cheek, inflicting a slight wound. In consequence of this Walker, for fear the injured boy would die, left the city, but his parents on a warrant charging him with assault with a deadly weapon.

At the early hour yesterday morning the firemen of quickly which came from society to the northern part of the city answered the alarm sent in from a saloon, which faced a freight tracks, corner Wilson avenue and Lincoln street. Before the flames of which the fire started had been extinguished the entire building was practically destroyed. The loss will amount to about $10,000, but is partly covered by insurance. The saloon was owned by Peter Hagius, but as he rents the place, that matter is not.

Two of a pair of Irish fallow Saturday, at "Dan Patch," which was received a few days ago at Kohl & Middleton's Museum, fell short of a mile and succumbed on the track opening day, and will be displayed by Dr. Koch, for the benefit of Physicians and Surgeons, who the instruction of the men in comparative anatomy. The mate of the most noted animal is to be stuffed, and the two will be placed side by side in the museum.

One night some time ago, according to the statement of Peter Kotsanis, a Greek fruit peddler, after a violent assault upon him, was left and made off with $. Kotsanis recognized one of his assailants and got a warrant for the arrest of Charles Martin, a negro, which he placed in the hands of the police for service. He is now under arrest and has been identified by his victim.

Harry Stanley was employed by John Stankovich, a fruit dealer location, to guard goods for him. He received $10 and a check for a small amount from his employer's wife recently, and, not, in consequence of an injury to transfer the collection to the employer, kept the $10 and cashed the check. He was arrested, released on bond, and Tuesday arrested on a charge of embezzlement.

A few members of the German Working-men's Political Club of the Fifteenth Ward met yesterday afternoon at the saloon No. 180 North avenue to adopt a constitution and by-laws. The club is one of a number that has been formed in the different wards of the city, the total membership being given at 2,000. The object of the organization, as stated by a member of the club, is to keep an accountable party of the foreigners who do not speak the English language to counteract the effect of the socialistic doctrine upon the foreign population. The members believe that efforts to accomplish by agitation, and do not countenance revolutionary methods.

The Democratic General Committee of the Fourteenth Ward met last night at the saloon of No. 120 Clark street. Chairman Thomas J. Hoy was elected Chairman and C. L. Hanson Secretary. A paper was read by Committeeman Hoy, outlining the Democratic plans for the campaign in the Fourteenth Ward, and it was decided to hold a meeting of the committee on the night of the 15th inst. at the rooms of the committee, No. 120 Clark street, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices to be filled at the election in April. The following committees were appointed: Finance Committee, Thomas J. Hoy, C. L. Hanson, Peter Hagius, Thomas Cahill, Joseph Lampert, John Tierney, Michael Cody, and Treasurer of the Democratic Society, Fourteenth Ward Democratic Committee, Finance Committee, and the Executive Committee, Thomas J. Hoy, C. L. Hanson, Peter Hagius